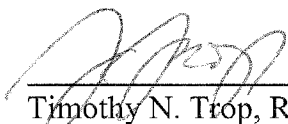# REMARKS

In the Board Decision in this case, the Board found, on page 5, that "Mumford teaches that each pixel has the same sequence of primary color choice: R, G, B, rather than a unique sequence of primary colors in each region." Moreover, the Board found that the combination of Wiebe and Mumford would not result in applicant's claim 1 that recites "generating a different sequence of characteristic values each corresponding to a unique sequence of primary colors" because "... Mumford does not teach this feature ... ." Thus, the Board has already found that Mumford does not teach generating a unique sequence of primary colors. Most certainly, there is no unique sequence of primary colors in Tanimura.

Tanimura just teaches using black and white dots. In other words, all Tanimura does is convert everything in the image to black or white and then move an inverted dot along the raster of the image until the change of white to black or black to white is detected by the detector. There is no color whatsoever. It seems like the combination of Tanimura with Mumford cannot overcome the deficiency in Mumford, already noted by the Board. The only thing Mumford is cited as teaching is that primary colors for displays are well known. This hardly seems to teach the missing element of generating a different sequence of characteristic values, each corresponding to a unique sequence of primary colors, as already found by the Board.

The new combination is at least as defective as the previous one and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,

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